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Fifty-second session
Items 38 and 81 of the
preliminary list*

SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 16 July 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Azerbaijani Republic on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Security, signed in Moscow on 3 July 1997 by the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, and the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Heydar A. Aliyev (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 38 and 81 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to
to the United Nations

(Signed) E. KOULIEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Azerbaijani Republic
to the United Nations

* A/52/50.

ANNEX

Treaty between the Azerbaijani Republic and the Russian Federation on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Security, signed in Moscow on 3 July 1997

The Azerbaijani Republic and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the "High Contracting Parties",

Guided by the historical ties, friendly relations and traditions of goodwill between their peoples,

Considering that the further development of relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between them is in keeping with the basic interests of the peoples of the two States and serves the cause of peace and security,

Determined to build in their territories democratic States based on the rule of law,

Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the Helsinki Final Act and other instruments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Reaffirming their commitment to observe the universally recognized international standards in the field of human rights,

Consolidating the contractual basis for their bilateral relations,

Desiring to upgrade their bilateral relations to a qualitatively new level,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties, as friendly, equal and sovereign States, shall base their relations on confidence, strategic partnership and all-round cooperation. They shall abide strictly by the principles of mutual respect for their State sovereignty and independence, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of force, including economic and other means of exerting pressure, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, conscientious fulfilment of their obligations, and other universally recognized norms of international law.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate with a view to strengthening peace and improving stability and security at the global and regional levels.

They shall promote the continuation of the disarmament process, the creation and strengthening of international collective security systems and the development of structures and institutions that strengthen the peacekeeping role of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and improve the effectiveness of regional mechanisms. They shall also endeavour to promote the settlement of regional conflicts on the basis of the universally recognized norms of international law and, first and foremost, the observance and safeguarding of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of State borders.

To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall hold regular consultations on a regular basis on issues of common interest.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties, affirming the inadmissibility of the use of force or threat of force in relations between States, do not recognize the forcible alteration of internationally recognized State borders.

They shall cooperate and support mutual efforts to safeguard their territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders.

Article 4

If a situation arises which, in the opinion of one of the High Contracting Parties, poses a threat to peace, violates the peace or affects its vital security interests, either Party may propose to the other Party that consultations on the subject be held without delay. The High Contracting Parties shall exchange relevant information and endeavour to come to an agreement on appropriate measures to overcome the situation.

Article 5

The High Contracting Parties condemn separatism in all its manifestations and undertake not to support separatist movements, and they shall also prohibit and suppress the establishment and operation in their territories of organizations and groups, or activities of individuals, directed against the State sovereignty, independence or territorial integrity of the other High Contracting Party.

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate in safeguarding their State borders on the basis of separate agreements.

Article 6

Each High Contracting Party undertakes not to participate in any actions or measures of a military, economic or financial nature, including through third countries, which are directed against the other High Contracting Party, and

shall not allow its territory to be used for the purposes of aggression or other forcible actions against the other High Contracting Party.

Article 7

Each High Contracting Party shall recognize and respect the right of the other Party independently to determine and carry out a set of measures to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and defence capability.

Article 8

The High Contracting Parties, independently deciding on matters of national security and defence, shall to this end engage in close cooperation and practical interaction. The forms and procedure for interaction in this area shall be stipulated by a separate agreement.

Article 9

Each High Contracting Party shall grant nationals of the other Party residing in its territory property and personal non-property rights, the right to rest, health protection, social security, housing, education, use of cultural achievements, and participation in social organizations, as well as personal rights and freedoms on the same basis and to the same extent as their own nationals. Nationals of the other Party shall enjoy in the territory of each High Contracting Party the same rights and shall have the same obligations in labour relations as its own nationals; they shall not, however, be appointed to such posts or engage in such activities for which citizenship of that Party is required.

Nationals of the other Party in the territory of each High Contracting Party shall have the right to appeal to the courts or other State bodies in order to defend their rights, and shall enjoy the same procedural rights as nationals of that Party.

Each High Contracting Party shall defend the rights of its nationals residing in the territory of the other Party, and shall protect and support them in accordance with the universally recognized norms of international law.

The High Contracting Parties shall conclude the necessary separate agreements to protect the rights of their nationals residing in the territory of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties affirm that respect for the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, which is a universally recognized human right,

is essential for peace, justice, stability and democracy in the Azerbaijani Republic and the Russian Federation.

The High Contracting Parties shall guarantee the right of persons belonging to ethnic minorities to exercise fully and effectively their human rights and fundamental freedoms and to enjoy them without any discrimination and in full equality before the law.

The High Contracting Parties shall guarantee the right of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, individually or together with other persons belonging to ethnic minorities, freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious diversity and promote and develop their culture in all its aspects without being subjected to any attempts to assimilate them against their will.

The High Contracting Parties shall protect the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of ethnic minorities in their territory and shall create conditions that encourage such diversity.

The High Contracting Parties shall take effective measures, including the adoption of appropriate legislative acts, to prevent and suppress any activities that constitute incitement to violence against individuals or groups, based on national, racial, ethnic or religious discrimination, hostility or hate.

The High Contracting Parties shall take effective measures to protect individuals or groups who are being subjected, or who may be subjected, to threats or acts of violence, discrimination or hostility on the grounds of their ethnic, linguistic, cultural or religious diversity, and to protect their property.

The High Contracting Parties shall conclude an agreement on cooperation with a view to guaranteeing the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, linguistic, cultural or religious minorities.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties shall guarantee to persons residing in their territory of their own free will the right to maintain the citizenship of the State of residence or to acquire the citizenship of the other Party in accordance with the legislation of the Parties concerning citizenship.

The problems that may arise in the case of a conflict of legislation on matters of citizenship of the High Contracting Parties shall be settled on the basis of a separate agreement.

Article 12

The High Contracting Parties shall develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture, health protection, energy, ecology, science, technology and trade, and in the humanitarian and

other areas, and shall promote a broad exchange of information. Priority areas of cooperation shall include, in particular, coordination of actions, including the implementation of coordinated initiatives, in diverse international organizations; safeguarding human rights in accordance with the basic international instruments in force in that area; coordination of management of the energy, transport and communications systems; cooperation in the field of environmental protection; and cooperation to combat organized crime, terrorism and drug-trafficking.

The High Contracting Parties shall conclude separate cooperation agreements on these and other questions of mutual interest.

Article 13

The legal regime of State property and property of juridical persons and nationals of one High Contracting Party situated in the territory of the other High Contracting Party shall be regulated by the legislation of the Party in which such property is situated, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

If one High Contracting Parties claims ownership to property situated in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, which is also claimed by third parties or States, the other Party shall take all the necessary measures to protect and preserve such property until the question of its ownership is finally settled, and it shall not have the right to transfer it to anyone else without the explicit consent of the first Party.

All other matters of property relations that affect the interests of the High Contracting Parties shall be settled in separate agreements.

Article 14

The High Contracting Parties shall ensure the development of economic, trade and scientific and technical relations at the levels of:

- government and administrative bodies;

- banks and the financial system;

- territorial and local (municipal) self-governing bodies;

- enterprises, associations, organizations and institutions;

- joint enterprises and organizations;

- individual entrepreneurs.

The Parties shall promote the creation in their territory of economic, financial and legal conditions conducive to entrepreneurial and other economic activity, including the encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments.

The Parties shall cooperate in diverse international economic, financial and other organizations and institutions, and shall support each other's participation in, or efforts to gain admission to, such international organizations of which one Party is a member.

The Parties shall notify each other in good time of economic decisions that may affect the rights and legitimate interests of the other Party.

Article 15

The Parties shall continue to cooperate within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, which is necessary for the efficacious use of opportunities for economic cooperation in conditions of a market economy and entry into the world market.

Article 16

Attaching due importance to participation in regional cooperation, the Parties shall coordinate activities to promote their possible joint or unilateral initiatives within the framework of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

Article 17

The High Contracting Parties shall safeguard the carriage of goods and passengers through their sea, river and air ports and by rail and road networks, and pipelines, and shall conclude separate agreements on the regulation, on a most-favoured-nation basis, of matters relating to the transit of goods and passengers through their territory.

Article 18

The High Contracting Parties shall preserve and develop cooperation in the processing, use and export of oil and natural gas, agriculture and food, and also in the field of seismology.

Article 19

The High Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the field of science and technology, encouraging direct ties between research centres and the realization of joint programmes and products, in particular, in the area of advanced technologies. The Parties shall cooperate in the training of personnel and shall encourage the exchanges of scholars, trainees and students engaged in practical work, and shall conclude an agreement on the recognition of diplomas and scholarly degrees.

Article 20

The High Contracting Parties shall in every way promote the development of economic, cultural, ethnic and humanitarian ties, develop exchanges in the fields of education and tourism and promote the free exchange of information. The Parties shall conclude separate agreements on these questions.

They shall encourage the study and dissemination of the Russian language in Azerbaijan and of the Azerbaijani language in the Russian Federation.

They shall encourage cooperation in these fields, including between Governments and non-governmental organizations and institutions, private organizations and persons in the implementation of joint projects and in the activities of cultural, scientific and other funds and associations. The Parties shall conclude an agreement on the opening of cultural centres of the two countries in each other's territory.

Article 21

The High Contracting Parties shall devote particular attention to the development of cooperation in the field of management of energy, transport, informatics and communications systems, including satellite links and telecommunications, promoting the preservation and development of structures and unified systems in these fields.

Article 22

The High Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the field of environmental protection, promoting coordinated actions in this field at the regional and global levels, and seeking to create a comprehensive international system of environmental security and cooperation, in particular, in the protection and rehabilitation of the ecological system of the Caspian Sea.

Article 23

The High Contracting Parties shall actively cooperate in measures to combat organized and international crime, illegal drug-trafficking, terrorism and illegal acts directed against the safety of maritime navigation and civil aviation, and the illegal export of cultural values. The High Contracting Parties shall conclude separate agreements on cooperation in these and other questions of mutual interest.

Article 24

The High Contracting Parties shall devote particular attention to the development of contacts and cooperation between the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two States.

Article 25

This Treaty shall not affect the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties arising from other international treaties to which they are parties.

Article 26

The High Contracting Parties shall refer matters relating to the coordination of the fulfilment of their obligations under articles 9, 10 and 11 of this Treaty to the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between the Azerbaijani Republic and the Russian Federation.

Article 27

Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled through consultations and negotiations between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 28

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Article 29

This Treaty is concluded for a period of 10 years. It shall subsequently be extended automatically for further five-year periods unless one of the High Contracting Parties notifies the other High Contracting Party in writing of its desire to terminate it at least six months before the expiry of the current period of validity.

The provisions of this Treaty may be supplemented or amended by mutual consent between the High Contracting Parties.

DONE at Moscow on 3 July 1997 in duplicate in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Azerbaijani Republic:

(Signed) Heydar ALIYEV
President of the Azerbaijani Republic

For the Russian Federation:

(Signed) Boris YELTSIN
President of the Russian Federation

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Items 81, 112 and 114 of
the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Note verbale dated 17 July 1997 from the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, Mr. Arjan Starova, addressed to the Secretary-General. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations also has the honour to request that the above-mentioned letter be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 81, 112 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

* A/52/150.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 16 July 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing you about an urgent matter that has caused deep concern to the entire Albanian nation. For more than one week, the Albanians in a number of cities and municipalities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have been subjected to widespread military and police brutality and the systematic use of violence. Since 9 July, the cities of Tetova, Gostivar, Dibra and other important municipalities like Kumanova and Likova, which are predominantly inhabited by Albanians, have been undergoing an unprecedented military presence, and their inhabitants are suffering maltreatment. The Macedonian military and special forces have indiscriminately used their truncheons and fire weapons in attacks against Albanian civilians gathered to protest peacefully against a recent decision of the Macedonian Parliament. According to reports, some Albanians have been killed and hundreds wounded, most of them with severe injuries. Around 500 Albanians have been arrested or detained, and most of them were tortured while in custody. The Macedonian authorities have also arrested some of the elected Albanian municipal officials.

This brutal intervention was preceded by the violent removal of the Albanian national flag from the municipal buildings of some cities, following the adoption by the Macedonian Parliament of a law on the use of flags. During those interventions, the municipal offices were raided by special forces, which damaged equipment and destroyed documentation.

The Republic of Albania condemns this unprecedented act of brutality against Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is the conviction of the Albanian Government that the large-scale violence used against defenceless civilians was a premeditated act against the Albanian population in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is relevant to note, in this context, that large military forces, heavily armed and equipped police, committed these brutal acts of violence only hours after the adoption of the law on the use of flags. The law had not yet entered into force. According to the Macedonian constitution, that law needed eight days after the moment of its adoption to come into effect. This exceptional and excessive use of force against Albanian civilian protesters, which was obviously unnecessary, was an intentional show of force. It aimed to suppress any peaceful and democratic attempt at equality and justice for the Albanian population. The Macedonian actions stand in a background of discrimination against the Albanian population. Their aspirations for education in the Albanian language, a basic right recognized in international human rights instruments, has been violently opposed by the Macedonian authorities, who continue to ban university education in their mother tongue for the Albanians.

Albania and Albanians are trying to give their contribution to peace and stability in the still-turbulent Balkan region, but no durable stability can be based on absurd considerations to the detriment of the vital interests of the Albanians for equality, peace and justice.

The recent excessive and unnecessary use of force against the Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia strikes a serious blow to the efforts for enhanced regional stability. It is essential to understand that the full integration and equal participation of the Albanian population in the life of that country is crucial for its durable stability and for the very existence of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Government of Albania expresses its concern at the indifference of the international community towards the recent use of violence against the Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It should be expected that the United Nations and the relevant regional organizations should condemn the excessive use of force against the Albanians.

I invite you to instruct the Commander of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) to provide you with an overall report on the recent brutal events in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. I hope that after your evaluation of such a report it could be presented by you to the Security Council followed by your recommendations.

I also wish to encourage the Security Council to send a mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, composed of its members and representatives of States that are contributing troops to UNPREDEP, in order to gain first-hand information on the situation. We expect that the Security Council will continue to discharge its responsibilities in the region.

(Signed) Arian STAROVA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania

UNITED
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General Assembly

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Fifty-second session
Item 54 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 22 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 14 July 1997, Nicaragua and a very small number of other countries addressed a letter to you in which they requested to inscribe in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly an item of the so-called "need to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 owing to the fundamental change in the international situation and to the coexistence of two Governments across the Taiwan Strait" (A/52/143). Upon instruction of my Government, I hereby solemnly state our position as follows:

1. The letter and its annexes contained in document A/52/143 distort facts in a brazen attempt to make use of the august organization of the United Nations to carry out plots aimed at splitting a sovereign State and creating "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" or "one country, two Governments". This has not only seriously encroached upon China's sovereignty and grossly interfered in its internal affairs, it has also wilfully trampled upon the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), at which the Government and people of China express their utmost indignation and condemnation. The Government and people of China are firmly opposed to any such illegal activities against the spirit of the Charter by any country or person under whatever pretext and strongly urge Nicaragua and a very small number of other countries to redress their erroneous acts immediately.

2. As is known to all, Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China since ancient times. The 1943 Cairo Declaration and the 1945 Potsdam Proclamation once again reaffirmed China's sovereignty over Taiwan. To date, 159 countries have established diplomatic relations with China. They all recognize that there is but one China in the world, that the Government of the People's Republic of

* A/52/150.

China is the sole legal Government representing China in its entirety and that Taiwan is part of China. Though the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have been in a temporary state of separation since October 1949, the status of Taiwan as part of the territory of the People's Republic of China has never changed, nor has the Government of the People's Republic of China ever given up its jurisdiction over Taiwan. No change in Taiwan's social, economic and political situation can change the fact that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory, that Taiwan is a province of China and that the Taiwan authorities are a local authority of China. Therefore, Taiwan has no qualifications whatsoever to join in whatever form the United Nations and any intergovernmental international organizations of the United Nations system represented by sovereign States.

3. In 1971, the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session adopted by an overwhelming majority the historically significant resolution 2758 (XXVI). In this resolution, the Assembly clearly and unequivocally recognized "that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent representatives of the Security Council" and decided to restore all rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expel the representatives of Taiwan "from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it". The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the Taiwan authorities from the United Nations are two indivisible aspects of one question. Without expelling the Taiwan authorities from the United Nations, it would have been impossible to resolve properly China's representation at the United Nations. In the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the "one China" principle, thus settling once and for all and in a just manner the question of China's representation at the United Nations. It not only foiled the plot by a very small number of countries to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in the United Nations then, but has also ruled out for good the possibility of such a plot achieving its evil purpose. The resolution, which reflects the purposes and principles of the Charter as well as the desire of an overwhelming majority of countries of the United Nations, is a victory of justice.

However, since 1993, Nicaragua and a very small number of other Member States, moving against the historical trend at the beck and call of the Taiwan authorities, have gone so far as to challenge resolution 2758 (XXVI) and attempted to mislead the General Assembly into considering the question of the so-called Taiwan's "representation". This year, Nicaragua and a very small number of other countries have even unscrupulously proposed to review resolution 2758 (XXVI). The thrust of their proposal is to negate the "one China" principle and strip resolution 2758 (XXVI) of its essence, so as to create "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" and "one country, two Governments" by new tricks. This is entirely a mockery and blasphemy of such an august organization as the United Nations. The General Committee of the successive sessions of the General Assembly since the forty-eighth session have all made a just reply to this question, i.e., not to include the question of the so-called Taiwan's "representation" in the agenda of the General Assembly. This has fully reflected the resolve of the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations to defend the principles of the Charter and their strong will to safeguard the seriousness and integrity of General Assembly resolution

2758 (XXVI). The new proposal dished out by Nicaragua and a very small number of other countries this year will come to an end certainly no better than previous years.

4. There is no one in the world that is more concerned about the interests and future of the 21.5 million Taiwan compatriots than the Government and people of China. As early as over a decade ago, Mr. Deng Xiaoping proposed the policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" for the settlement of the Taiwan question. On 1 July 1997, the concept of "one country, two systems" first materialized in Hong Kong. It marks an important step towards the accomplishment of China's great cause of national reunification and has won warm welcome from the entire Chinese people, including the 21.5 million Taiwan compatriots, as well as appreciation and endorsement from all countries in the world. In December 1999, "one country, two systems" will be implemented in Macao. Facts will prove that the concept of "one country, two systems" is not only a good way to settle the questions of Hong Kong and Macao, but will also certainly succeed in Taiwan. The ultimate realization of "one country, two systems" in Taiwan conforms to the common aspirations and is in the fundamental interest of the entire Chinese people, including the 21.5 million Taiwan compatriots and contributes to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

In order to end the state of separation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and achieve national reunification, Chinese President Jiang Zemin made an important speech based on the policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" on 30 January 1995, in which he put forward an eight-point proposal on developing the relations across the Strait and advancing the process of peaceful reunification of the motherland. The proposal has not only taken into consideration the long-term interests of the entire Chinese people, but also accommodated and safeguarded the vital interests of the Taiwan compatriots, thus winning strong support from the entire Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots, as well as wide acclaim from the international community. The Government of China will adhere to the proposal and policies for a long time to come to promote the development of relations between the two sides of the Strait and create more favourable conditions for peaceful reunification. However, we have to point out with regret that instead of making a goodwill response, the Taiwan authorities have continued to carry out secessionist activities in the world aimed at creating "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan". We hope that the Taiwan authorities will, in the wider interest of the Chinese nation, return to the one China position, stop all activities to split the motherland and take concrete measures to improve the relations across the Strait.

Only national reunification is the fundamental guarantee of the interests of the Taiwan compatriots. Only with the accomplishment of peaceful reunification can the Taiwan compatriots truly and fully enjoy, together with other Chinese people of all ethnic groups, the dignity and prestige attained by their great motherland in the world.

5. China attaches importance to relations with all States Members of the United Nations and is ready actively to develop friendly relations of cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We have never done anything to hurt Nicaragua and the other

countries. However, what they have done has seriously hurt the fundamental interests of China. We hope that they will stop trampling on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Charter and the relevant General Assembly resolution for some trifle self-interests. This is the common desire of all justice-upholding States Members of the United Nations. Should Nicaragua and a very small number of other countries continue to isolate themselves and stand against the overwhelming majority of Member States, they would ultimately pay the price for it. We are convinced that the Government and people of China will continue to enjoy the understanding and support of the international community and the Governments and people of the general membership in their just cause of maintaining State sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 54 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) QIN Huasun
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
and Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations